

Jim Wolf and the Tom Cats.

Lknew by the sympathetic glow upon his bald head—I knew by the thoughtful look upon his face—I knew by the emotional flash upon the strawberry on the end of the old free liver nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory was busy with a dead time. And so I prepared to leave, because all these were symptoms of a reminiscence—signs that was going to be delivered of another of his tiresome personal experiences; but I was too slow; he got the start of me. As nearly as I can recollect the infliction was couched in the following language:

"We was all boys then, and didn't care for nothing only how to shirk school and keep up a revivin' state of devilment all the time. This yah Jim Wolf that I was talking about, was the 'prentice, and he was the best hearted fellow, he was, and the most forgivin' and onselfish I ever see; well, there couldn't be a more 'uller by than he was, 'ake him how you would, and sorry enough I was when I saw him for the last time."

Me and Henry was always pestering him and plastering boss bills on his back, and putting bumble bees in his bed, and so on, and sometimes we would crowd in and bank with him, notwithstanding his growling, and then we'd let on to get mad and fight across him, so as to keep him stirred up like. He was untemper, he was; and long and lank and bashful, and we was fifteen or sixteen, and tolerable lazy and worthless."

So, that night you know that my sister Mary gave the candy pullin'. They started us off to bed early, so that the company could have full swing, and hung in on Jim to have some fun."

Our winder looked out on the roof of the ell, and about ten o'clock a couple of tom cats got a rarin' and chargin' round on it and carryin' on like sin."

There was four inches of snow on the roof, and it was froze so that there was a right smart crust of ice on it, and the moon was shinin' bright, and we could see them cats like daylight. First they stand off, and yow yow yow just the same as if they were cussin' one another, you know, and bow up their backs and bush up their tails, and swell around and spit, and then all of a sudden the grey cat he'd snatch a handful of fur off the yellow cat's ham, and spin around like a button on a barn door. But the yellow cat was game, and he'd come and clinch, and the way they'd gouge and bite, and howl, and the way they'd make the fur fly was powerful."

Well, Jim, he got disgusted with the row, and lowed he'd climb out there and shake 'em off that roof. He had really no notion of doin' it, likely, but we everlastingly dogged him and bully ragged how he wouldn't take a dare, and so on, till, bimby he listed the winder, and low and behold, he went, went exactly as he was, nothin' on but a shirt, and it was short. You ought to have seen him creep in over the ice, and digging his toe-nails and finger-nails in for to keep him from slipping; and above all you ought to see that shirt flappin' in the wind, and them long, rediculous shanks of his'n a glistenin' in the moonlight."

Them comp'ny folks was down there under the eaves, the whole squad of 'em under that ornery shed of Washin' Bowser vines; all settin' round about two dozen saucers of hot candy which they'd dug into the snow to cool. And they was laughin' and talkin' lively; but bless you, they didn't know nothin' 'bout the panorama that was going on over their heads. Well, Jim, he went a sneakin' and sneak in' right up to the comb of the roof, till he was in a foot and a half of 'em, and then all of a sudden he made a grab for the yellow cat. But, by gosh, he missed fire and slipped his holt, and his heels flew up and he flapped on his back, and shot off a that roof like a dart. Went a smash in and a, crashin' down thro' them old rusty vines and landed right in the dead center of them comp'ny people, sot down like earthquake in them two dozen saucers of red hot candy, and let off a howl that was hark from the tombs. Them girls—well, they left, you know. They see he wasn't dressed for comp'ny and so they left. All was done in a second; it was just one little war whoop and a whisk of their dresses, and blame the wench of 'em was in sight anywhere!"

Jim he was a sight. He was gormed with the bilin' hot molasses candy clean down to his heels, and more busted saucers hanging to him than if he was an injun prince; and he came prancing up stairs just a whoopin' and cussin' and every jump he shed some China, and every squirm he fetched he dipped some candy."

And blistered! Why bless your soul, that poor creature couldn't rely set down comfortable for as much as four weeks."

A GOOD JOKE ON GRANT.—"Mack" tells the following: This is as good a place as any to tell what I conceive to be a good joke at Grant's expense perpetrated by so grave a person as Attorney General Stanbury. My authority is unquestionable, as in fact, it always is. Soon after Grant's accession to the cabinet he brought up a proposition, in cabinet meeting, in regard to the abolition of whipping, as a punishment for crime, in the South. The whipping post, he said, was a relic of barbarism, and it ought to be abolished. All the cabinet officers agreed on that point, but they differed as to the propriety of interfering against the penal laws of a State. Such punishment was being gradually abolished anyhow, and would soon disappear entirely. But Grant believed that something ought to be done by the army to prevent its continuance. It was so barbarous that it ought to be tolerated a day longer. Stanbury glanced at the general, and said in a quiet way: "I believe you still buck and gag men and tie them up by the thumbs in the army, within a mile of this house, don't you?"

"Yes," the general said, "that had to be done some times."

"Well, it seems to me," replied Stanbury, "that it's a little worse to buck and gag a man for getting tipsy than to whip him for larceny. If you had to choose, would you rather be whipped or gagged?"

The general had to acknowledge that, as between the two, he'd take the whipping, and he postponed further remarks on the barbarism of the whipping post to some future meeting."

LIT. P. R. at Order.

The following important order has been issued by General Canby:

Hdqqs. SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 27, 1868.

[General Orders No. 11.]

It having been represented that, owing to certain informalities and non-compliance with certain regulations prescribed by the laws of the State and by military orders for drawing juries in South Carolina, such drawing have in some cases been rendered irregular and invalid, it is ordered:

1. That juries heretofore drawn, or which previous to the regular Spring terms of the Circuit Courts now approaching, may be drawn for a Circuit or District Court, in any judicial District of South Carolina, whether the provisions of General Orders No. 32, or No. 89, No. 100, of the year 1867, from these Headquarters, were regarded in the preparation of the list from which any drawing was made or may be made, and whether such drawing was, or may be at a regular term of any court, or at an extra court or by the clerk of a court and the sheriff of a District in the presence of a magistrate and whether such extra court or drawing by the officers of any court was ordered by the Governor of the State, any Judge, Circuit Court or Court of Appeals, are hereby legalized; and the right of challenge as given by the said General Orders No. 89, and the necessary drawing of tales, are hereby preserved as heretofore.

2. At the next Spring terms of the Circuit and District Courts respectively, and when-ever thereafter new jury lists are to be made for any District, jury lists shall be prepared for the list of all male citizens therein who shall have paid taxes within the twelve months next preceeding and challenges shall be allowed in conformity with General Orders No. 89.

3. Upon the return of the venire, the presiding judge of the court shall be authorized, at the empanelling of juries so drawn, to set aside any juror for personal unfitness by reason of intellectual or moral disqualifications; provided that race, color or former condition of servitude shall not of itself be a ground of exclusion.

4. The Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions in South Carolina are hereby invested with concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of all cases and matters of which the District Courts have jurisdiction under the Constitution and laws of the State.

5. The provisions of the Act of General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, entitled "An Act to amend the law in relation to tenants," approved December 19th, 1866, shall be construed to extend and apply to all cases of tenancies, whether at will or for a term limited by the act of the parties or by operation of law, and whether such tenancies were created by parol or by written leases or contracts of letting, wherever rent shall be due and in arrears, or wherever the tenant shall hold over after the expiration of his right of occupancy. Whenever application is made to a magistrate to remove a tenant for any cause within the intent of said Act as hereby construed, it shall be the duty of such magistrate and of the sheriff or constable to proceed under the Act herein recited, and to charge no greater fees than those therein prescribed.

6. In no criminal case where there is appeal from any other court to the Court of Appeals, shall it be necessary for the accused to appear in person before the Court of Appeals but in a case of capital felony, the Court of Appeals, at its discretion with regard to expediency as to the time and place of sentence, may order a prisoner to be brought before it.

By Command of Brevet Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,

Aid de Camp, A. A. A. C.

Down with the Dictionaries.

The reporter of the Raleigh Sentinel, who sketches the proceedings of the North Carolina Bazaar and Banjo Convention, in his classification of members, called the black members "negroes." For this he has been threatened with expulsion from the hall. Commenting on the action of the Convention, the New York Journal of Commerce congratulates itself that the authority of the North Carolina Convention does not reach beyond the limits of that State, and that the people of the North are not under the necessity of "hunting up" delicate euphemisms to suit "the fastidious tastes of the members of that body."

It becomes a question whether the political and social revolution which Radicalism is now attempting is to be allowed to take a literary turn and subvert our standard dictionaries. It appears to be aiming at the authority of the Lexicographers, and to threaten, what all New England has until now been proud of, the fame and the ascendancy of the learned Noah Webster. We call a horse a horse, a man a man, the whites Caucasians, the blacks Negroes. Turning to Webster's dictionary, we find the following:

"Negro—a black man; especially one of a race of black or very dark persons, who inhabit the greater part of Africa, and are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat noses, high cheek bones, and thick protruding lips."

This is a definition of a New England Lexicographer, made before the Reconstruction Bill was passed giving suffrage to the negroes. Has that act changed the meaning of the word?

There was a very great man of England who abhorred the slave trade, and always manifested a profound sympathy for the African savages. This great man was the learned Dr. Samuel Johnson, the author of "Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language." He had for years a negro servant named Francis Barber, to whom he left the bulk of his property, and after naming him in his will, he added "negro."

Dr. Johnson, of England, and Noah Webster, of Massachusetts, were our most eminent Lexicographers, and we have that authority for calling a black man a negro.

Down with the dictionaries, exclaim the Radicals—a black man is not a negro! What, then, we ask, is he? Is not an ape, a gorilla, an indian or a white man. If not a negro, what is he? Among the numerous wants treated by Radicalism is the want of a new dictionary.

The Oldest Man in America.

The Detroit Post gives the following account of a man who lives in that city, aged 114 years:

In a low cabin at the upper end of a narrow alley, branching off from Fourth street east, between Hastings and Antoine streets, there dwells a poor negro, known among his kindred as "Old Father Robinson." It is customary to apply the appellation "old" to those who have passed their sixtieth year, but in case of Robinson the adjective requires an additional one to qualify it, for being now in his 114 year, he is not only very old, but is, doubtless, best entitled to the oft repeated phrase, "the oldest inhabitant." Nor is his remarkable longevity the sole feature in this aged negro. Unlike many, his faculties have been retained unimpaired! Up to this week his vision was undimmed and his hearing unusually acute, but during the last few days he has failed rapidly until in his own expressive language, "the clock is almost run down."

Robinson was born in August, 1753, on the plantation of Col. Du Chille, in East Maryland. Through the war of the Revolution, Robinson followed the fortunes of his master, serving him in the capacity of body guard. It was interesting to sit and listen to this old man a few months ago, before the film of death had obscured his mental vision, and hear him tell of the exploits of the Revolutionary soldiers, and describe the terrible battle scenes through which he had passed. A saber cut on the top of his head and the loss of a forefinger are the mementoes of his valor. With especial pleasure he would relate how the British army surrendered at Yorktown, and would depict the scene when the proud Lord Cornwallis delivered up his sword to Gen. Washington.

In the battle of New Orleans, fought on January 8, 1815, when General Jackson overthrew the British host under Pakenham, Robinson also participated in the same capacity as in the Revolutionary war. A century is a long period to look back upon, yet Robinson could describe the events of his youth with clearness and vigor, which always rendered them interesting to his auditors. In his humble cabin many of our respectable and wealthy citizens have frequently assembled to minister to his feeble wants, in return for which he would repeat the story of his life, and relate incidents of the several crises through which the nation has passed from its struggling infancy to its present grand proportions.

As the reward of his faithful services, Robinson was manumitted some forty years ago. He has been married several times, but his children and his wives were separated from him. His present wife, with whom he has been living over twenty years, is fifty-nine years old, he being nearly double her age.

When over eighty years of age he was still a robust man, six feet in height, and quite erect. Such is the result of a temperate and moral life. At an early period he became connected with the Wesleyan Methodists, of which Church he is still a member. Christian men, white and black, frequently stand beside his couch, and the impression left upon them all is that Robinson has built his hope on a sure foundation.

One hundred and fourteen years! Few would wish to live so long. Life is sweet, and men will cling to it with blind and struggling tenacity, but the majority would be willing to "fall asleep" before a century had passed over their heads. No longer is there left anything to bind us to earth, and the soul then naturally desires to return to the God who gave it.

Congress and the Supreme Court.

The attempt which has been made by a majority in the House of Representatives to prevent a decision by the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts, has been condemned throughout the country. A large number of papers in the Republican connection have denounced it, and even the most Radical organs of the party have done little more than feebly to apologize for it. It must not be supposed, however, that this result has had any salutary effect upon the minds of those who originated the scheme. The new measure which has since been prepared by Thad. Stephens (published by us yesterday,) is not presented as a substitute with any deference to the prevalent popular condemnation of the former project, for it avows, in express terms, the object for which the first bill was covertly contrived. Mr. Stevens and some of his Radical coadjutors are sharp enough to see that the original proposition must fall by its own weight. An unconstitutional law would have no effect in securing another of the same character from judicial condemnation. The new measure, it will be seen, forbids the appeal to the Supreme Court of any case arising under the illegal action of Congress in the establishment of a military despotism in a part of the United States.

This is both a confession that the acts referred to are unconstitutional, and the avowal of a determination to enforce them at all hazards. But no matter how trying such desperate measures may be, they can only be met fairly at the polls, and the people must possess their souls in patience until the remedy is in their hands. The lesson will not be without its uses. When we portrayed the character of that Radicalism now throwing off all disguise, some of our readers thought that the picture was overdrawn. They can now see its deformity for themselves, and are not likely to be enchanted with the revelation. The Conservative portion of the dominant party are reaping the bitter fruit of their own sowing, and we trust that they will be wiser for all the time to come.—Journal of Commerce.

Our Future Hope.

When we speak of a restoration of all our rights under the Constitution, except slavery, some of our people smile, and think we are over-sanguine. It is some consolation to know that we are not by any means alone. Read what the Hon. Mr. Brooks of New York said a few days ago in a speech delivered by him in the U. S. House of Representatives:

"We intend to undo what has been done by this Congress, and we shall sooner or later have the power within the walls of the House to undo it all. These proceedings in Ohio and New Jersey are but the beginning of the revolution has already made its appearance else-

where; and prerogatives, and powers which the majority in this House is now assuming in the most revolutionary manner we intend to make use of to undo all these revolutionary and violent proceedings. So the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts might as well make up his mind to see the beginning of this great reactionary movement. We do not intend to deprive the negroes of the South of their liberty. We intend to allow them a five-fifths representation, not a three-fifths one, which the negroes in the North are having. But we do not intend to allow, so far as we can help it, the people of the North to be brought into negro co-partnership in government on the floor of this House, or to be ruled by black majorities, by rottenborough negro constituencies in the South.

We do not intend to be ruled by any such government as that, and all the processes of legislation by which that has been reached, or is to be reached.—Through State Legislatures, as in Ohio; through State action, as in New Jersey; through 50,000 popular majority in my own State, to be increased next year to 100,000. If this House goes on with those proceedings, we intend to undo them all. I repeat, that everything which has been done is to be undone. The voice of the people is no longer heard in whispers, but in the loud roar of the whirlwind, coming from all parts of the country; and it will sooner or later unseat a large majority of those who now constitute the majority on this floor, putting in their places the Democracy of the country. If the statistics of elections are examined even now, it will be found that a large majority of members on this side of the House hold their seats here and vote here on these bills who no longer represent their constituents, but are acting in utter defiance of the people who sent them here."

Miscellaneous Advertisements

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Dec 25, 1867 28 3m

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AT this place are now in complete running order. All the Wool offered will be carded into Rolls of the best quality at short notice, at the following rates for cash:

All Wool, Plain and Mixed Rolls, 12½c. per lb. Mixed Cotton and Wool Rolls, 15c. per lb. Bacon, Lard, Corn and Cotton will be taken at market rates in exchange for carding. Wool may be sent to the Factory from any points on the Railroads, through the agents, and the Rolls delivered by them as soon as the Wool can be carded and returned.

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Respectfully, WILLIAM PERRY & CO., Proprietors.

Oct. 9, 1867 17—1f

Change of Schedule on the G. & C. Railroad.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 6th instant, Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Columbia at	7.00 a. m.
" " Alston at	8.55 "
" " Newberry at	10.35 "
Arrive at Abbeville at	8.30 p. m.
" " Anderson at	6.15 "
" " Greenville at	8.00 "
Leave Greenville at	6.00 a. m.
" " Anderson at	6.45 "
" " Newberry at	8.45 "
" " Abbeville at	1.25 p. m.
Arrive at Alston at	3.00 "
" " Columbia at	5.00 "

Trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad will also run daily, Sundays excepted, connected with the up and down trains on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, as follows:

Leave Anderson at	5.20 p. m.
" " Pendleton at	6.20 "
Arrive at Walhalla at	8.00 "
Leave Walhalla at	4.40 a. m.
" " Pendleton at	5.00 "
Arrive at Anderson at	6.40 "

The train will return from Belton to Anderson on Monday and Friday mornings.

JAMES O. MEREDITH, Gen. Sup't.

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Oct 16, 1867 18

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Warranted fresh and genuine, for sale by CATER & WALTERS.

Jan. 16, 1868 18

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GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,

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75 Bbls. Sugars, A B and C,

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Dec 11, 1867 26 3m

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